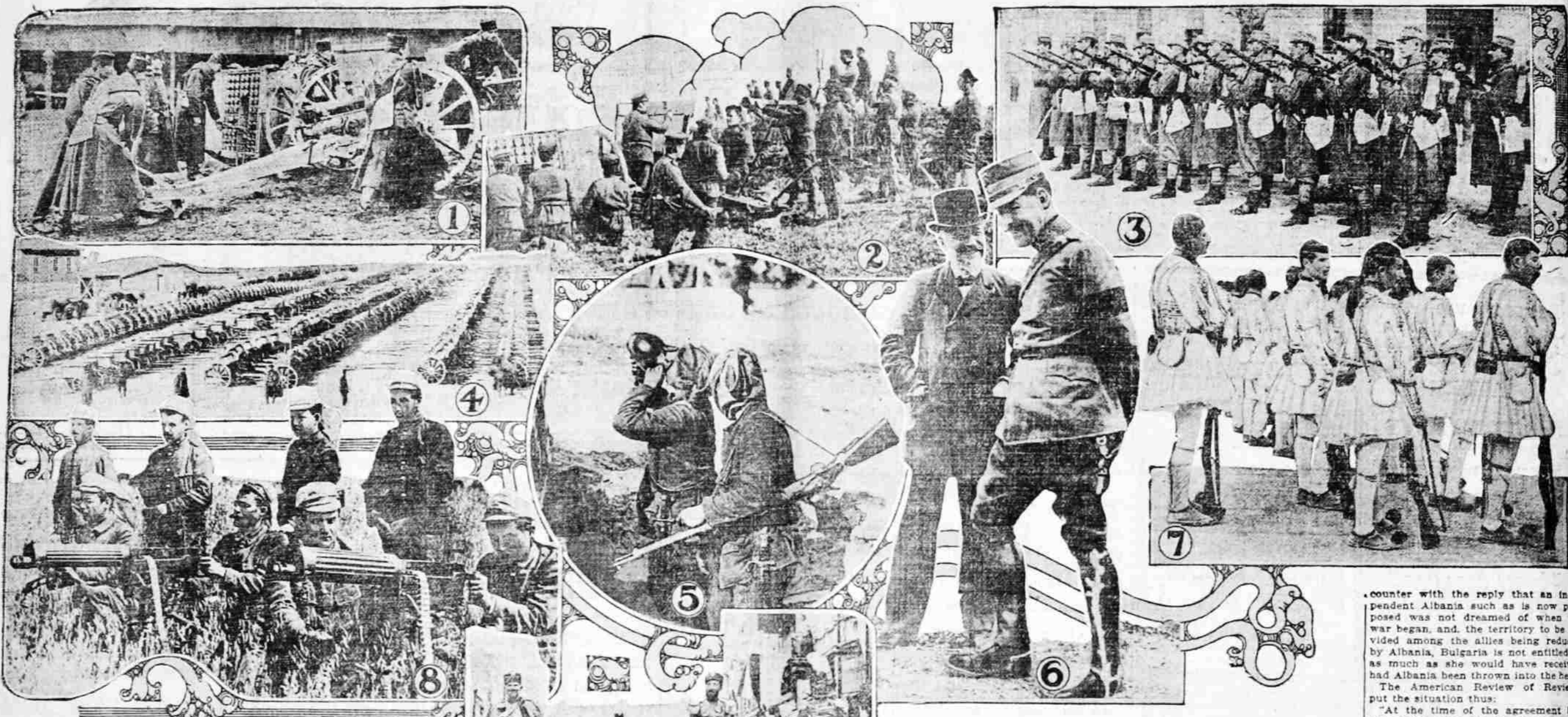


In the Eye of the World

BALKAN WAR IS A FIGHT OVER THE SPOILS



Photos by American Press Association.

1—Servian artillerymen. 2—Bulgarian artillerymen. 3—Servian infantry. 4—Turkish guns captured by Bulgarians. 5—Bulgarians drinking at spring. 6—King Constantine of Greece (right) talking with Premier Venizelos. 7—Greek infantry. 8—Greek artillerymen. 9—Servian cavalrymen.

By CHARLES N. LURIE.

ONCE the wolf, the jackal, the hyena and the wildcat, hunting together, despite their common jealousy, chased and captured a fox, which, being severely mauled, lay down and pretended to be dead. In fact, there was little life left in his body. The lion and the tiger had watched the hunt and its finish, but had not dared for mutual fear to step in and seize the prey.

The four companions of the forest, joined in their strange alliance for the purpose of killing and devouring the fox, began quarreling over the disposition of the carcass. The fox, watching his opportunity and recovering his strength somewhat while the four were showing their claws to one another, got up and ran away. Whereupon the

four hunters, as well as the lion and the tiger, waxed exceedingly angry. Such may be the outcome of the second war in the Balkans. The four hunters are Servia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro. The fox is Turkey. The lion and the tiger are Austria-Hungary and Russia. The Balkan allies, displaying an unprecedented degree of amity and agreement, waged vigorous and successful war on the Ottoman empire.

What the Allies Accomplished.

They took Saloniki, Adrianople, Jannina, Scutari, Monastir and other important Turkish places, despite the heroic resistance of the ill-fed Turkish army. Montenegro captured Scutari in the face of Austrian interference, but gave up the stronghold. Servia and Bulgaria both claim the honor of the

reduction of Adrianople, while Saloniki surrendered to Greek valor. Entrenching their armies in the captured cities, the Balkan countries sent their envoys to London to consider terms of peace and discuss the partitioning of the fox. The world rejoiced over the prospective settlement of the much mooted Balkan questions. Servia was to have such and such a

share of territory, Bulgaria still another, Montenegro was to get territorial compensation and trade rights elsewhere for her enforced magnanimity in giving up Scutari, her goal for many centuries. Greece was to have Macedonia and perhaps the islands in the Aegean of which Byron sang so well. The triple alliance of the great powers—Austria, Germany and Italy—

counterbalanced the triple entente—Great Britain, Russia and France—in the matter of presentation of bills for kindnesses rendered in keeping out of the mess. Everything seemed lovely and the Balkan goose hung high, when suddenly Bulgar and Serb disagreed about the division of the fox's carcass and drew knives on each other. Greece made common cause with Servia, alleging that the Bulgars were trying to edge them out of their just share of the spoils. Montenegro stood aloof for the time, hoping to get in another whack at Scutari. Roumania, silent and menacing as at the outset of the war, but ready to grab the rich territories near the mouth of the Danube, mobilized her army and moved forward.

The Fox May Not Be Dead.

Such was the situation when the Turkish fox woke up and gave signs of being more alive than had been thought. The Ottoman was not yet ready to retire for all time to his ancestral territories beyond the Bosphorus, it seemed. Turkish statesmen, therefore busy with affairs in Con-

stantinople and Asiatic Turkey and seemingly resigned to the thought of losing all of European Turkey, gave utterance to thoughts of joining hands with Bulgaria or Greece. As a result of her conspicuously successful war operations in the west central portion of European Turkey, Servia wants the whole of northern Albania, including a good portion of the Adriatic coast. In this she is opposed by Austria-Hungary, which sees in the aspiration of Servia and Montenegro a menace to her supremacy in that part of the earth.

The contention of Servia is based on the treaty of alliance signed by the Balkan powers in March, 1912. The powers which made that treaty did not anticipate so rapid and overwhelming a victory over Turkey as the one they achieved. Not anticipating it, they agreed to give Bulgaria in the event of success a great portion of the territory to be conquered. Naturally enough Bulgaria now claims that share and accuses her erstwhile allies of bad faith in not being willing to live up to their agreement. They on their part

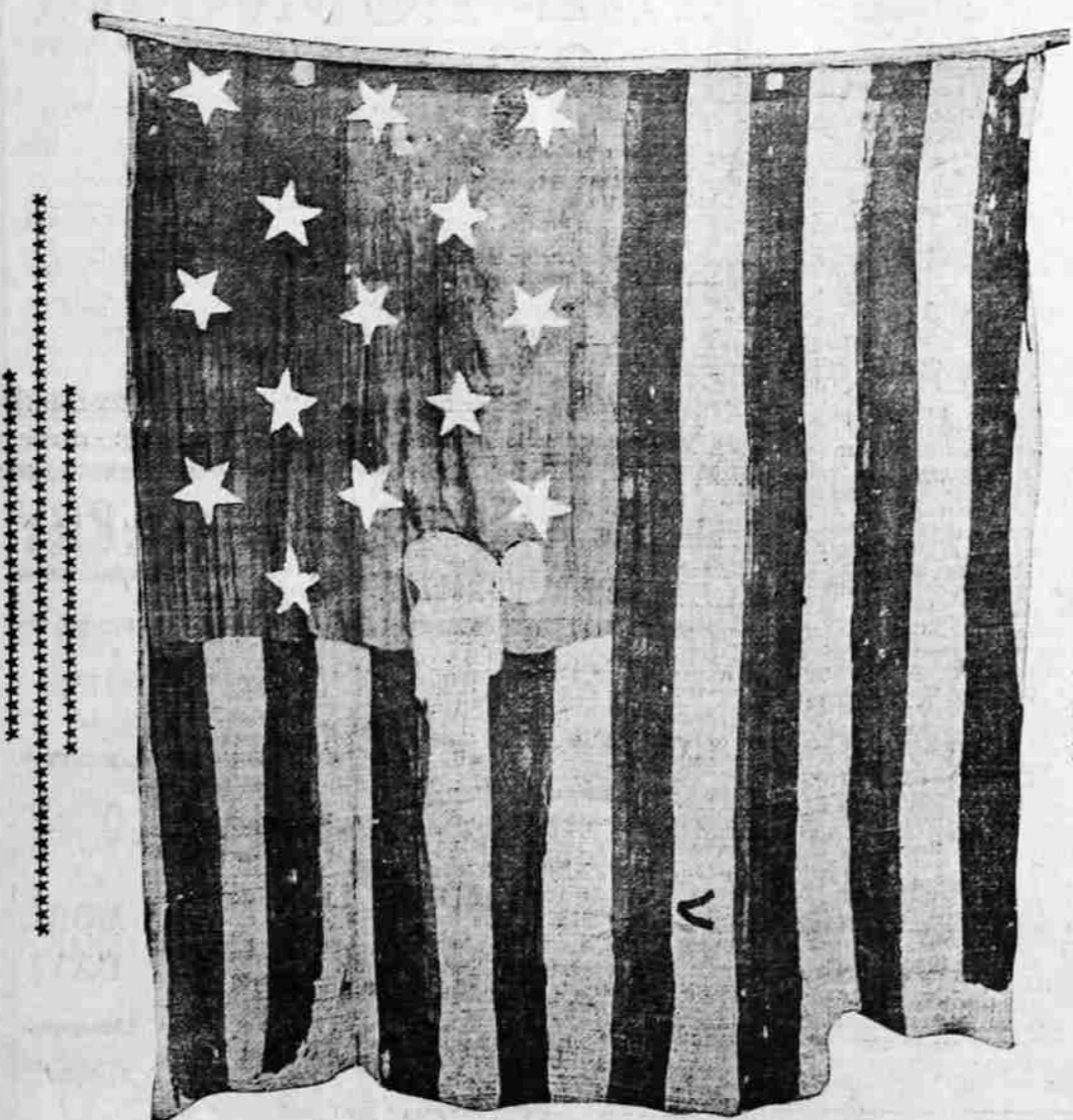
counter with the reply that an independent Albania such as is now proposed was not dreamed of when the war began, and the territory to be divided among the allies being reduced by Albania, Bulgaria is not entitled to as much as she would have received had Albania been thrown into the heap. The American Review of Reviews put the situation thus:

"At the time of the agreement between the allies the formation of an independent Albania was not expected. It had been assumed that Servia and Montenegro would get the northern part of that country, that Bulgaria would take western Thrace and Greece southern Albania and that Macedonia would be given autonomy. But now Servia is barred out of Albania by the will of the great powers."

"Naturally enough, she seeks compensation elsewhere, and also naturally enough she objects to seeing all the Macedonian territory she won from Turkey handed over to Bulgaria. According to the treaty between the allies, Bulgaria says she is entitled to a number of important places, including Monastir, where the Servians wrought their greatest deeds of arms."

On paper the Servians and Greeks, if they maintain their alliance against Bulgaria, seem to have a decided advantage over the latter country. Each side is credited with organization and valor, the two qualities which win modern warfare, and each is also debilitated with lack of cash, the deficiency which loses more battles than want of guns or money.

UNCLE SAM IS NOW THE OWNER OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER



Photograph by courtesy of the National museum.

The Original Star Spangled Banner.

UNCLE SAM now owns the Star Spangled Banner. Thought the old gentleman had been the owner of the renegade for a century and a half or so, didn't you?

Well, not so. It is only very recently that he came into ownership of the flag which is really entitled to the name of the Star Spangled Banner. It is the flag which floated over Fort Mifflin, in Baltimore harbor, while Francis Scott Key wrote the song whose first stanza, beginning

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light

latest (and may it be the last!) unpleasantness with Great Britain. The flag was still there.

Now it is in the National museum in Washington with about a million other most interesting relics of American history, such as President Lincoln's dress suit, George Washington's baptismal robe and the gold medals won by Peary for finding the north pole.

But to get back to the flag. It is 37 feet 6 inches wide by 42 feet 10 inches long and has fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. No, you needn't rub your glasses and look again, "fifteen stripes" is correct and not a misprint. When the American flag was first designed the patriotic great-granddaddies intended to add a star and a stripe for each new state. After awhile, however, their sons and grandsons realized that adding stripes meant either making the flag too large or reducing the width of each stripe so that at a distance the stripes would be invisible. So they decided to reduce the stripes to the original number, thirteen, symbolizing the original thirteen states, and add a star for each newcomer.

Let's get back again to the original Star Spangled Banner. The commandant of the fort when the British fired shot and shell at it seemingly had a realization that Americans of future days would want to inspect his well defended banner, so he kept it. His name was George Armistead, and he held the rank of colonel.

After his death the flag remained in his family, going eventually to his grandson, Elen Appleton of New York. Some years ago Mr. Appleton lent the flag to the National museum, where they put it in a glass case in one of the big exhibition halls. It is pretty safe to say that every visitor to the museum takes at least two good square looks at the flag and reads carefully the label describing it.

There are holes in the old flag due to good British aim and to bad American moths. But the colors are still there. As one recent newspaper man put it: "With the good care that will be given to the flag in the repository of national relics it will last at least a century or two more, to be a living inspiration to patriotism and an object of veneration to visitors to Washington."

Lossing's "Field Book of the War of 1812," which is filled chock full of curious and interesting little bits of history, says of this original Star Spangled Banner:

"The Star Spangled Banner itself, the old garrison flag that waved over Fort Mifflin during that bombardment, is still in existence. (This was written in 1867.) I saw it at the house of Christopher Hughes Armistead, a son of the gallant defender of the fort in British hands during the late civil war. It had eleven holes in it, made there by the shot of the British during the bombardment."

ARTHUR J. BRINTON.

NEW JERSEY AWAKES TO ITS DUTIES TOWARD THE "PINEYS"

AFTER a century or more of passing on the other side of the road with averted face the state of New Jersey is going to do something about the "Pineys." It is high time, say investigators, that something be done for and to a colony of poor, ignorant, shack dwelling people whose mental and moral condition is a disgrace to the state.

For a hundred years the tide of civilization has swept past the "Pineys," leaving them stranded in backwaters. Originally of good colonial stock, they are now a shiftless, weak minded, degenerate and immoral race. They dwell in Burlington county, N. J., in the pine country which contains also Lakewood, the famous resort of the wealthy. Sometimes these "Pineys," whose ramshackle houses are passed by the railroad trains and automobiles, are called "pine rats." The name bears testimony to the lack of esteem in which they are held by their respectable neighbors.

Their number is estimated at 1,500. State officials say these neighbors ought to bear part of the blame for the condition of the "Pineys," since they have not done enough to improve the condition of their fellow citizens. You cannot leave a lot of people to live immoral lives by themselves—poor, untaught and neglected, often diseased, with little knowledge of or respect for the marriage relation—without something horrible resulting. Besides, it has been too easy for the "Pineys" to obtain whisky and other strong drink.

The cost has fallen largely on the state. In the "Piney" country one person in every 155 is a public charge, as against the ratio of one in 206 for the entire state. More of the men and women ought to be in asylums and reformatories, say the investigators, instead of being permitted to live together, in and out of wedlock, and continuing to reproduce their own degenerate kind.

The trouble with the "Pineys" is not entirely their poverty, although that is one cause of the misery that is found in their cottages and shacks. The people of the "Pineys" work sometimes at wood chopping, charcoal burning and berry and cranberry picking in season. The money they get for their labor is not enough to give them luxuries, but in connection with the corn and chicken and other simple products which they raise it would afford them livelihood if it did not go for the whisky that plays so large a part in their lives.



Photos by American Press Association.

Typical Shack of the "Pineys"—Two of the "Piney" Children.

than their own desires, despite the fact that most of them live within easy neighboring distance of farmer folk and village residents who live decent, civilized lives.

Some of the "pine rats" combine with their mental and moral degeneracy a certain shrewdness which teaches them how far they can go in indifference to the law. For instance, they know that the proposed measures for segregating them will be difficult to enforce, in view of the fact that they are not convicted of crime. The men have votes, and their votes have often been manipulated by shrewd and unscrupulous politicians, a factor which complicates the "Piney" problem.

In spite of the laws of the state of New Jersey against bigamy, polygamy and immorality, the "Piney" men and women, and others who are men and women in experience while still children

BRUCE K. GORDON.